

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in this country, if not in the world. It is taken by the enterprising farmers, mechanics, merchants, and business men in this city who desire to reach those classes can do so quite as effectively by advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price of a single advertisement for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Non-folk papers were received at Fortress Monroe on Monday afternoon, containing extracts from Savannah (Georgia) papers, which admit the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski. The fort surrendered at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 11th inst. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the National battery of eight guns, at King's Landing. Three balls entered the magazine, and a clean breach was made in it. The Rebel Colonel, commanding the fort, had telegraphed on the previous evening, that over 1,000 shells had exploded within the fort. Fort Pulaski is built on Cockspur Island, 14 miles from Savannah. It was built at a cost of \$963,000.

—Gen. Cameron was arrested yesterday, in Philadelphia, at the suit of Pierre Bitter, for alleged false imprisonment last summer in Fort Lafayette.

—The steamer Yankee, which arrived at Washington on Monday, went about eight miles up the York River on Sunday night, and anchored off Gloucester Point where three National vessels were at anchor. The Rebel batteries at the Point tried the range of their guns on the fleet, and the shot only fell very little short. The Yankee and her comrades then withdrew, and on their way down the river shelled out a Rebel battery in process of construction, about three miles below the Point.

—The arrival of the George Peabody from Hatteras Inlet puts us in possession of later, but not important, information from Gen. Burnside's Division. Fort Macon is still in possession of the Rebels. There are some 500 troops in the fort. The United States transport Jersey Blue also arrived from Newbern on Tuesday morning, having left Hatteras on the 11th. Preparations were then being made for the siege of Macon, and the bridge over the River Neuse had been completed.

—The National gunboats have made a reconnaissance up the Tennessee River from Pittsburg Landing, and severed the railway connection between Corinth and all connecting points excepting New-Orleans. The point aimed at was Eastport, near which runs the Mobile and Ohio Railway. The troops destroyed two important bridges. Eastport is situated on the west side of the Tennessee River, near the mouth of a stream called Bear Creek.

—In his official report of the battle of Pittsburg, Gen. Grant gives the National loss as killed 1,500, and wounded 3,500. The loss of artillery was heavy, many of the guns being disabled. About 200 horses were killed. Gen. Halleck, according to the same dispatch, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Friday last.

—The last report of the National loss at the battle of Pittsburg is as follows: killed, 1,500; wounded, 2,500; missing, 2,500—altogether, 6,500. Beauregard, it is said, on the Thursday following the battle asked leave to bury his dead.

—On the second page of this day's journal we publish a letter from our special correspondent giving an account of the battle of Pittsburg.

—A Richmond journal says the national vessels Monitor, Naugatuck, and Galena might all go up the James River, and suggest the obstruction of the navigation of the river by means of stone.

—The last report of the Merrimack is that she keeps quiet, and it is suggested that she may have been kept in by the low tide.

—The Rebel officers, Generals Mahall, Brown, and Ganett, passed through Albany yesterday, on their way to Fort Warren.

—Gen. Wool reports all quiet with fine weather at Yorktown. The French Minister had passed Fortress Monroe, on his way to Richmond.

—The President has nominated Gen. Mitchell a Major-General of Volunteers.

—Gov. Morgan was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Major-General, and Carl Schurz as Brigadier-General.

—The St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst. says the Rebel Commander Hodge was captured in the general rout at Iaeger.

—From Gen. Banks's division, it is reported that the Rebels continue to fire on the National pickets.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The President will today sign the bill for the emancipation of the slaves of the District of Columbia.

—The following bills passed the State Senate on Tuesday: Facilitating the taking of oaths, affidavits, and proofs of written instruments by persons in military service; amending the Revised Statutes relative to insolvent debtors; and facilitating the appointment of referees; dividing the State into Congressional Districts; providing for the extension of the Chesapeake Canal; providing licenses for ballast lighters for the port of New-York; extending the time to complete the Erie and New-York City Railroad; amending the charter of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn to prevent attempts at burglaries and other crimes; to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association of New-York.

—Dispatches have been received from Commodore Dupont, including extracts from a report of Commander Gordon of the Mohican. Captain Gordon, writing on the 30th of March, says: "Contrabands continue to come to us. I want a number to Formidiana. Already they have planted potatoes. Tomorrow they will plant corn." He gives an account also of a colony of blacks at St. Simons. The island is rich and healthy and 1,000 blacks could be usefully employed on it, and made self-supporting.

—Gen. Sigel arrived at St. Louis on the 10th. He is reported to be suffering from rheumatism. A demonstration was intended in his honor at St. Louis, but at his request it was dispensed with.

—The trial of John Cole, for the murder of Thos. Norton, which has occupied two days, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Cole was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the City Prison.

—Mr. McDougall (Cal.) spoke in the Senate, on Tuesday, on the subject of Gen. Stone's arrest, introducing a resolution, calling for information as to the causes of delay in the trial.

—The bill establishing a Court of Claims passed the House on Tuesday.

—The steamship City of Baltimore arrived here last evening, having left Liverpool at noon on the

24 inst. The news is anticipated by the Norwegian's, which was published in our last issue.

—By an arrival from Jamaica we are informed of a disastrous fire at Kingston on the 31st ult., resulting in the destruction of property to the value of \$1,500,000.

—A resolution was yesterday adopted at a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in Albany, opening the State Canals on the 1st of May.

—Last evening, the finely-arranged house of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, at No. 191 Broadway, was duly opened.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

There was a slight advance in the Stock market yesterday. Toward the close of the morning session, the news of the capture of Fort Pulaski was received, and had a tendency to make the market firm. At the Second Board the market was fairly active. At the Third Board the market was active but steady. U. S. 6s, 1861 reg., 94 1/2. Treasury Notes, 7 3/4, 99 1/2. American Gold, 101 1/2. Tennessee 6s, 55 1/2. The market for Sterling was firmer at the close; the leading drawers asking 112 1/2. Gold is in moderate demand at 101 1/2. The deposits with Mr. Claes for 5 per cent Certificates were large yesterday, reaching \$34,000. The Exchange at the Clearing-House were, \$17,476,575. Freight have an improving tendency. Engagements of 14,500 bushels of Wheat to Liverpool at 5 1/2, in bags; 17,000 do in bulk at 5 1/2. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$2,644,882—Customs, \$100,000; Payments, \$1,144,297; Balance, \$8,350,190. The demand for Western and State Flour is more active, but at a further decline in price; sales of 11,200 bbls. at \$1 80 @ \$1 90 for Superfine State and Western; \$1 90 @ \$1 95 for fresh-ground extra State. There is more inquiry for Wheat for export; sales include 2,800 bushels Red State (Spring and Winter) at \$1 20 @ \$1 25; 2,200 Milwaukee Club at \$1 28 @ \$1 30 in lots. The Pork market is quiet and heavy. Sales of 650 bbls. at \$12 75 @ \$12 87 for Mess. There has been a brisk inquiry for Cotton, both from spinners and speculators, and the market closes at about 1 1/2 cent higher.

THE TENNESSEE SURPRISE.

—The Cincinnati Times has a correspondent on the battle-field, at Pittsburg Landing, who, writing the first day of the battle, makes the following amazing statements:

"How often they (our commanders) have been warned as to these facts, I cannot say. Yet, no longer than yesterday (the day before the battle), a Scotch prisoner, who died on the steamer Haverhill, assured them with his last breath that today (the 6th) the battle would take place. Yet, no extra measures were adopted to guard against surprise, or allow the troops to prepare themselves for defense, in case such an attack should be made." "It has been known, for some days past, that proper attention had not been paid to the placing of pickets a sufficient distance from our front lines to receive exploit surprise, and in some cases it had been neglected altogether! No pickets, it is said, have ever been placed in front of Gen. Prentiss's division, although it was known that the Scotch spies and scouting parties were continually hovering even near to the outside row of tents of the regiment. They were to meet by every morning party which left our camp, and the encounters of the last few days have proven so disastrous to them that they determined to repay them with interest." "At two this morning, Col. Peabody of Prentiss's Division, fearing that everything was not right, dispatched a body of four hundred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of looking after any force that might be lurking in that direction. The step was wisely taken, for a half mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with great accuracy. Those who escaped (all back to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The contest lasted but of short duration, and the advance of the Confederates reached the brigade of Col. Peabody just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line!"

—We do not know that these imputations are true, and we only print them as a part of the history of the times, to let the proper authorities know that this matter cannot be smothered up, even in this era of battles and muzzled presses. If the above statements are substantially true, the Union cause has barely escaped a greater disaster than Bull Run from precisely the same cause—the utter inefficiency and incompetence, if not downright treachery, of some of our higher officers. In the former case, the proper investigation, judgment and punishment, were shamefully dodged by raising a dishonest, ridiculous, and disgraceful clamor against certain newspapers which had evinced a want of faith in the do-nothing strategy; but this time that resource will not avail. It behooves the Government to see that the facts are elicited, a just judgment pronounced, and the culpable suitably punished.

SECESSION VICTORIES.

On Monday, the 7th inst., the Rebel main Army of the West fled in dismay from the battle-field of Pittsburg Landing, leaving behind its Commander-in-Chief the dead body where it had lain for hours, abandoning 1,200 of its wounded, breaking down a bridge eight miles from the Landing to stop the pursuit of our victorious troops, and making tracks for its stronghold at Corinth, whence Beauregard dispatched to Richmond the following bulletin:

Corinth, Tuesday, April 8, 1862.
To the Secretary of War, Richmond:
We have gained a great and glorious victory. Eight to ten thousand prisoners and thirty-six pieces of cannon. Well-reinforced Grant, and we retired to our intrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.

Two days after writing and sending this lying dispatch, Beauregard (on Thursday the 10th) sent a flag of truce to our Commander, still in undisputed possession of the battle-field, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying:

"Owing to the heavy rainfalls we received Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle."

—That is to say, he "deemed it prudent" not to fight any more, lest he should catch a still severer thrashing than that he ran away from on Monday. All that is perfectly reasonable and consistent; but how does it cohere with his dispatch "To the Secretary of War" at Richmond, "intended for the Rebel newspapers" if he had all his own cannon and thirty-six of ours, with "eight to ten thousand prisoners," why should he have "retired to his intrenchments?" Is that the way victors are apt to improve their advantage?

On Sunday night, he telegraphed that he had won a glorious victory, and his Secretary added:

"Never—the enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on Federal paper. Large numbers of Federal prisoners have already been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army."

—Whereupon the apostate Richmond Whig of Tuesday morning (not having yet heard from the second day's battle) added:

"It may safely be concluded that, after the lesson of Manassas (for which we do not charge him with the responsibility), Gen. Beauregard will push the victory to all attainable consequences of profit and advantage."

—Which, you see, he did, by "retiring" to

Corinth and boasting of his ability to stay there within his "intrenchments."

—It will be seen that we have quoted none but Secession authorities to elucidate the problem—"Which side was victorious?" Are any others needed?

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

In the interest of the Government of Canada, a Member of the Provincial Parliament moved on Wednesday, the 9th inst., for certain correspondence relating to the working of the Reciprocity Treaty. The mover evidently only understood enough of his subject to enable the Finance Minister of the Province to hang a Ministerial defense upon the motion submitted. The sum of the charge made by the House Committee, of which Mr. Ward is Chairman, is that, for the last four years, there has been a gradual departure by the Canadian Government from the spirit of the convention of 1854. In proof of this, it has been shown with tolerable clearness that the tax on most articles of manufacture from the United States into Canada has been almost doubled within the last eight years, and that under the operation of this increased tariff, and of discriminating duties in favor of the importer by the St. Lawrence, our manufacturers and exporters had been placed at a serious disadvantage. The figures quoted in these columns showed the actual loss to be over 22 per cent. In other words, while we supplied 72 per cent of the imports of Canada in 1855, we supplied less than 50 per cent of those of 1860—a result clearly due to the high and discriminating duties in the Province.

Meanwhile, the treaty was operating in a way which could not fail to be every way satisfactory to the Canadian producer; for during six years the net gain to the Province in the exchange of free goods between the two countries was \$50,250,783. The figures deserve to be quoted at length. In 1855, the Canadian produce admitted free into the United States amounted to \$16,476,993, against \$7,730,561 United States produce admitted free to Canada. In 1856, Canada sent us free \$17,810,634, against \$7,009,554; in 1857, \$12,812,308, against \$8,642,030; in 1858, \$11,511,361, against \$5,561,610; in 1859, \$15,229,070, against \$7,106,116; in 1860, \$20,365,829, against \$7,669,689. Altogether, we admitted free from Canada in these six years \$94,265,348, while the Province received from us free \$44,017,000. These are the figures which represent the gain respectively of the two countries. We do not say that they present any argument for an immediate abrogation of the treaty, even were that possible; nor do we say that we ought not to be content that the colonists should have all the benefit they can from a convention into which we entered deliberately and with our eyes open. But surely the Congressional Committee is justified in preparing all the available facts to show whether it will be advisable to renew the treaty years hence in its present form. As far as the light thus far thrown on the subject enables the public here to judge, it may be considered as a foregone conclusion that the treaty, to be acceptable for another term of ten years, must be enlarged so as to represent something approaching to a fair system of reciprocity.

If for example we take as we did in 1860, \$13,236,166 more free produce from the Province than the Province took from us, it is surely only fair that at least a portion of this enormous balance to the credit of our neighbors should be made up by a free admission of some of our manufactures which are now subject to the Canadian impost of 25 per cent. It cannot be pretended that the difference of thirteen odd millions in favor of the colonists is represented in the exemption of American vessels from tolls on the Canadian canals. What is asked for is not cent for cent in striking a new bargain of international trade; but something approaching to fairness. The Canadian Finance Minister reasons that we have no right to object to a tariff which is rendered necessary by reason of the revenue wants of the country; and that we complain with equal groundlessness of the ad valorem system of duties which incidentally favors direct importation. To this there is but one answer: that with constantly increasing imposts on our manufactures, and with a tariff which, applying to teas, sugars and other important articles of trade, makes it impossible for the New-York and Boston merchant to compete in the Western Provincial market with the Montreal trader, as he could do when the treaty was framed, and for several years afterward, the question arises whether reciprocity of trade, in its present shape, between the two countries, is not in a measure a delusion; and whether again these revenue wants of the Province, of which so much is said, are not increasing at a rate which promises to make the Canadian tariff prohibitory before many more years shall have expired. Surely, the spirit of the convention must be violated sooner or later, if it is not now, at the present rate of increase in the Customs taxes of the Province. And the Congressional Committee have only fulfilled a simple duty in attempting to analyze the terms of the contract.

MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The policy inaugurated by the President, when he made Andrew Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee, seems to have been followed by the appointment of Edward Stanley to exercise a like responsible authority in North Carolina. A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco of the 10th inst., states that Mr. Stanley will leave California in a few days to assume the duties of the new office in that part of North Carolina which is under the actual control of the United States. It is added that the people of San Francisco, who have long known Mr. Stanley, consider him the best man the President could have selected to lead North Carolina back to the allegiance from which she was so forcibly wrested. Edward Stanley early enjoyed office and distinction by the suffrages of the people of his native State, and never forfeited the confidence they reposed in him. When young he was elected District

Attorney, and after completing his term in a manner satisfactory to the public was returned to the State Legislature. His tact and ability were already so well known in the State at large that he was chosen Speaker of the House—a remarkable distinction for a new member and a young man. He was afterward elected to Congress from the Newbern District, and served in that capacity for many years. At the close of his Congressional service, he was chosen by the Legislature of North Carolina as Attorney-General of the State, which office he filled for some time with the same capacity and regard for the public interests which had marked his employment in other positions. All this advancement and reputation he secured in a district famous beyond all others in the Commonwealth for the able men it has produced. His own father was the most eminent lawyer of North Carolina, as well as distinguished for his services in a Congressional and Legislative capacity. While acting as presiding officer in the State Legislature he was stricken with palsy, which put an end to his public services. His son Edward succeeded to the confidence and affection of the people which his father had so long and worthily enjoyed. Newbern, too, was the birthplace of George E. Badger, late United States Senator; William Gaston, Judge of the Supreme Court; William Graham, Judge Manly, William Sheppard, the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, Cicero Hawks, the present Bishop of Mississippi, and other men of distinction. Mr. Stanley's knowledge of the public men, and of the people of North Carolina, is not exceeded by that of any other native of the State.

THE NATIONAL FORCE BEHIND CORINTH.

Unless some unlooked-for misfortune should turn the tide against our forces on the Tennessee, we can hardly over-estimate the value of the movements against the great Rebel lines of communication near the three bordering States. The advance of Gen. Mitchell to Huntsville, and thence eastward to the Chattanooga Junction, and westward along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Decatur, was a strategic movement of the greatest moment. And scarcely less important is the advance we report this morning of 4,000 National troops from Pittsburg Landing to a point on the west bank of the Tennessee River, which has enabled our army to make another break in the Rebel line of communication. The point to which our boats reached is Eastport, and a few miles south of this the Ohio and Mobile Railway crosses a stream called Big Bear Creek. To that place our forces proceeded, and destroyed two important bridges—one measuring 121 feet, and the other 210 feet in length. This work was done on Saturday night or Sunday morning last—before Beauregard could have had time to recover from the effects of the involuntary retreat of the previous Monday. The railway crossing at Bear Creek is twelve miles southeast of Corinth, so that beside cutting off the Rebel line of communication with the Atlantic, the position flanks Beauregard's right.

This movement, in connection with the onward progress of Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope toward Memphis, gives promise of a good account by Generals Halleck, Buell, and Grant, when they move upon the Rebel front. There are still two lines of retreat for the Rebels: one leading direct from Corinth to Columbus (Miss.) and Mobile, the other from Grand Junction—half way between Corinth and Memphis—to Jackson and New-Orleans. Much, therefore, depends upon the speed with which Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope may be able to press forward. It is unlikely that, without their aid, any other important flank movement can be made. The number of the forces sent to Huntsville and Eastport are comparatively small, and from this fact it may be judged that the Commanding General at Pittsburg has resolved not to invite another Rebel advance by weakening his front. The arrival of the National fleet at Memphis may compel an immediate fight or a hopeless retreat toward the Gulf. And Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope have had enough experience of their ability to overcome the Rebel obstructions in the river to give us an assurance of the promptness with which their part of the work will be done.

THE TAX BILL.—The Ohio Legislature has Congress to amend the Tax bill as to permit the States to collect the same with their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers employed. This is a wise and timely provision, and we hope the New-York Legislature will second the motion.

—That is to say: Let Delaware, Maryland, or any other "non-coercion" State, appoint officers who will collect the tax just as our City's Excise Commissioners enforce the State Liquor Law—that is, not at all—and let its Legislature so "determine the compensation of the officers employed" that they shall swallow up what little they collect! Jeff. Davis ought to pension the authors of this bright scheme.

RUM AND LAW.

These two polemics are natural antagonists. In our City especially, they long ago locked horns, and Rum is driving Law to the wall. Law, to be sure, has the State on its side, and the Police; but Rum counterchecks them with her Judges, who are practically stronger than Law and State together. Rum made them, and they remember their creator. Law pretends to interpose some claim upon these functionaries; but they forcibly repel the assumption, saying, "What had Law to do with 'putting us on the Bench?' It never thought of such a thing. It was Rum that did us 'that good service, and we shall show ourselves not ungrateful for past and future favors.' So they do.

There are some who wax indignant over the gross defiance of Law, Justice, and Common Sense by our rum-made Judges in the interest of their maker. "Who does not know," they indignantly ask, "that the law expressly forbids the sale of liquor in groceries and 'tippling-houses on Sunday? yet here it is 'sold each Sunday by thousands in flagrant defiance of law, but under the protection of 'Rum's obsequious Judges! Who does not

"know that Law says that no one shall sell 'Rum without paying \$30 for a license? yet 'nine-tenths of our rum-sellers pay \$5 to the 'Liquor-dealers' Association instead of \$30 to 'the City for the support of her paupers, and 'Rum's Judges make it all serene with the 'systematic conspiracy of law-breakers?' These grumblers may just as well save their breath to cool their porridge. Law is very well in its place; but it must not interfere with the manufacture of tipplers and loafers, especially on the Sabbath. Rum is great, and McCunn is his prophet.

The Evening Post's Albany correspondent writes thus: "SHARP PRACTICE.

"At the instance of several well-known parties in New-York, who have been tampering up here, the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages have attached the provision to the county tax law of giving the corporation advertising to three newspapers having the largest circulation. I suppose that this back-handed legislation was attempted in the hope of getting the measure through 'before the trick could be detected.'"

It must be a "trick," surely, that would have the advertising of our city's Municipal proceedings confined to "three newspapers 'having the largest circulation,' when the usage has been to confine this patronage almost exclusively to journals of the smallest circulation. We do not perceive a necessity for printing those proceedings in even three journals—two, or even one, would answer; but that the Common Council ought to be restrained from availing the list of Corporation papers indefinitely, we think no one can doubt. We do hope that both the number of journals to be so employed and the amount to be expended on Advertising, will be rigidly limited by the Legislature. Do let us see something done at Albany to stop the frightful leak in our Treasury caused by the unlimited pensioning of newspapers at the expense of our plundered tax-payers!

Mr. H. B. Wright of Pa. has reported to the House, from its Committee on Military Affairs, "A bill to facilitate the transportation of 'troops, stores, and mails of the United States 'between the City of Washington, Baltimore, 'Philadelphia and New-York,' which opens thus:

"Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to guarantee the bonds of the Metropolitan Railroad Company to the amount of two millions of dollars."

—That is enough. We don't want to read another line. We protest against the Government's guaranteeing the bonds of any Railroad Company constructed to make roads through our oldest States and connecting our most populous cities. If Railroads are wanted here, let Congress charter them, if the States will not, and let private enterprise and capital build them. The Government has use enough for all its means without embarking in the construction of such Railroads.

HARTFORD, Conn., chose Democratic Charter officers on Tuesday by a very close vote, viz:

Union.	Dem.
Mayor.....C. Cheney.....2,020	* W. J. Hamerley.....2,068
Clerk.....E. Walworth.....2,023	* L. Woodhouse.....2,058
Assessor.....G. H. Clark.....1,354	* J. H. White.....2,059
Marshal.....H. C. Beckwith.....1,393	* C. O'Neil.....1,382
Water Com.....G. Root.....2,065	* E. T. Smith.....2,065

Albany, a Union J. Dem. Convention, 12 each.
A year ago the Democratic majority was over 400.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Last evening the Executive Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association met at their new headquarters, No. 194 Broadway, Mr. Charles Gould in the chair. Mr. Lowe, Treasurer, reported that of the \$5,000 needed for the carrying of the cause, the sum of \$2,135 had been collected since Friday.

A set of handsomely bound books, made to order, was presented to the Association by Messrs. Francis & Loedel, and a carpet by A. T. Stewart & Co. for the Committee room. A vote of thanks was given for the gifts.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to organize a Women's Auxiliary Committee reported that they had succeeded in securing the cooperation of thirty ladies, under the following arrangement:

The Women's Auxiliary Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association is divided into five weekly Committees, and they are expected to attend at the house No. 194 Broadway on each day of their respective weeks.

APRIL 21.
Mrs. John P. Kelly, No. 10 Fifth Avenue.
Mrs. J. S. Wood, No. 2 Broadway.
Mrs. R. D. Hinchey, No. 149 East Twelfth Street.
Mrs. M. B. Smith, No. 34 East Twelfth Street.
Mrs. D. G. Smith, No. 121 West Twelfth Street.
Mrs. George S. Robinson, No. 29 West Twelfth Street.

MAY 1.
Mrs. Samuel Ogden, No. 124 West Eleventh Street.
Mrs. G. Wintling Gray, No. 4 East Twelfth Street.
Mrs. J. W. Post, No. 24 West Twelfth Street.
Mrs. A. Brooks, No. 32 West Twelfth Street.
Mrs. A. C. Richards, Fort Washington.
Mrs. W. D. Sterling, No. 27 West Twelfth Street.

MAY 8.
Mrs. Chas. Gould, No. 5 East Twelfth Street.
Mrs. Andrew Wilson, Madison Avenue, cor. Fort Street.
Mrs. William, No. 74 East Twelfth Street.
Miss McCarty, No. 10 East Fourteenth Street.
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
Miss Anne Pratt, No. 27 1/2 West Twelfth Street.

MAY 15.
Mrs. Frank E. Howe, No. 94 East Twelfth Street.
Mrs. Washington Hunt, Albemarle Hotel.
Mrs. William East, Twenty-fifth Street.
Mrs. E. V. Haggwood, No. 32 East Twelfth Street.
Mrs. E. H. Houghton, cor. Seventh Street and Fifth St.
Mrs. Frederick Swan, No. 2 East Twelfth Street.

MAY 22.
Mrs. Robert R. Baeth, No. 21 Ninth Street.
Mrs. William, No. 419 West Twelfth Street.
Mrs. G. Knoll, State Street.
Mrs. George East, Broadway, cor. Washington Square.
Mrs. Henry V. Parr, St. Mark's place.
Miss Post, No. 11 West Twelfth Street.

The ladies consist of four committees, containing 100 square feet of space. The lower floor is divided into a committee room and reception room, the next two floors for dormitories, and the upper floor for kitchen, storage, and janitors' quarters.

Mr. Frank E. Howe is superintendent; Mrs. Buck, Stone, and Lambert have the medical supervision of the house. The premises are provided with every convenience calculated to make the soldiers comfortable.

After inspecting the house, the party sat down to a beautifully-spread table, at the invitation of Col. Howe. Mr. Gould occupying one end of the table, and Judge Bonney the other.

Eloquent speeches were made by Col. Frank E. Howe, the Rev. Dr. Osgood for Mass., Judge Bonney for New-Hampshire, Dr. Parry for Vermont, Mr. Poppin for Rhode Island, the Rev. Dr. Hinchey for Maine, Gen. Wetmore for Connecticut, Mr. Lowe, the Treasurer, and Judge Peabody for New-York.

Mr. R. G. Moulton, the gentleman who procured the battery of Whitworth guns, now in front of Yorktown, by collecting contributions from Manchester, Liverpool, London, and Paris, was called upon, and made a neat speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

The New-York Harbor-Masters.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

There is a great pressure relative to Harbor-Masters this afternoon. Rumor named Messrs. Brennan, Blazely, Hainard, Henry Brenner, Caslow, Coulter, Hewlett, Kirby, and Tinkam of New-York, Crutenden of Albany, and Hall of The Steuben Courier. Later rumors change Tinkam for a well-known city politician, and give one more to the country.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL MITCHELL.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Secretary Smith and Indian Supplies.

THE REBEL ATROCITIES AT MANASSAS.

PROMOTION OF GEN. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.
The President, to-day, nominated Gen. Mitchell, who took Huntsville and the Great Southern Line of Railroad, as Major-General of Volunteers.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed Major-General E. D. Morgan. Eleven votes were cast against him—seven of them by Republicans. There were a good many absentees. The following Brigadier-Generals were confirmed: Carl Schurz, against whom eight votes were cast—one by a Republican; Col. Van Allen, N. Y.; Col. Napoleon B. Buford, Ill.; Capt. Rufus Saxton, Mass.; Col. Charles Devins, Mass.; Col. Nathan Kimball, Ind.; Major Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster in the Army; Capt. Geo. L. Hansuff of the Adjutant-General's Office; Col. Wm. S. Smith, Ohio. Amos Perry, R. I., was confirmed as Consul to Tunis.

SEC. SMITH AND INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Secretary Smith, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, states that he has, as head of the Interior Department, made contracts for furnishing Indian supplies, without giving previous notice by public advertisement, but claims that there is no law enforcing such advertisement. On this point all do agree with the Secretary.

THE REBEL ATROCITIES.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have deputed some of their members to visit Manassas and Bull Run on Thursday and see with their own eyes the atrocities perpetrated by the barbarous Rebels on the bodies of Union soldiers. The Committee will make a report on the subject next week.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Sherman, late from Fort Royal, who is still here, had a long interview with the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day.